Menachos 57 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ Beginning an Action That Continues on Its Own

The Gemara discusses a principle:
If a person **begins an action** that then continues automatically, is he considered responsible for the full result?

Example:

A person places a **leavening agent (שאור)** into dough of a מנחה and walks away. Even though the fermentation happens later by itself, he is liable because **his initial act caused the process**.

This is compared to **Shabbos cooking**.

2️⃣ Cooking on Shabbos

Case:

A person places meat on a grill on Shabbos.

- If he **turns it over**, he is liable.
- If he **does not turn it**, he is exempt.

Why?

Because cooking requires both sides to cook properly. Without turning it, the cooking is incomplete.

3️⃣ The Concept of מאכל בן דרוסאי

The Gemara introduces the famous concept:

מאכל בן דרוסאי– food cooked to about **one-third of its normal cooking**.

This level was considered edible by a bandit named **Ben Drusai**, who ate food partially cooked.

For Shabbos:

- Cooking to this level is already considered **halachic cooking**.

However, it must still be **cooked on both sides** to reach that stage.

4️⃣ Minimum Amount of Cooking

Rava rules:

If an amount of meat **equal to a dried fig (כגרוגרת)** reaches sufficient cooking even on one side, that may already be considered cooking.

But if the cooked amount is spread across several small areas, the Gemara discusses whether those pieces **combine (צירוף)** to form the required amount.

5️⃣ Combining Small Actions

The Gemara brings proof from the laws of **building on Shabbos**.

If someone drills **several small holes** that together create one usable opening, the actions combine to constitute the melacha.

This shows that **separate small actions can combine into one halachic result**.

6️⃣ The Prohibition of Chametz in a Mincha

The Torah states:

"לא תעשה חמץ"

From additional words in the פסוק, the Gemara derives:

- The prohibition applies **before the קמיצה**.
- It also applies **after the קמיצה**, to the **שיירים**.

Thus, the prohibition covers **all מנחות**.

7️⃣ The Prohibition Only Applies to Valid Offerings

The Torah phrase **"כל המנחה"** teaches:

The prohibition applies only to a **valid מנחה**.

If the offering already became **invalid (פסול)**, the prohibition of making it chametz no longer applies.

Examples of פסול:

- The offering became **טמא**
- It was taken **outside the Azarah**

8️⃣ Chametz After Chametz

The Gemara explores an unusual case.

If someone:

1. Already made a מנחה chametz,
2. Then performs another action that would normally create chametz,

Is he liable again?

The discussion parallels earlier sugyos about **multiple violations on the same object**.

9️⃣ If the Mincha Was Taken Outside

If the מנחה was taken **outside the Beis Hamikdash**, it becomes **פסול (יוצא)**.

Once something is פסול, normally **new prohibitions cannot apply**.

But if the item was already partially invalid because of chametz, the דין of יוצא may not apply in the usual way, allowing another violation of chametz to occur.

The Gemara leaves some of these cases unresolved.

🔟 When the Mincha Is Placed on the Ramp

Another question:

If the mincha was already brought **onto the ramp of the מזבח**, but not yet burned on the fire:

Can the prohibition of chametz still apply?

The Gemara leaves this question **תיקו (unresolved)**.

1️⃣1️⃣ Additional Offerings Included in the Prohibition

The Gemara examines which offerings are included in the prohibition of chametz.

Two possibilities are discussed:

- **Minchas Nesachim** (the flour brought with certain offerings)
- **Lechem HaPanim**

The discussion revolves around when these breads become **קדוש**.

1️⃣ 2️⃣ Do Dry Measuring Vessels Create Kedushah?

A major dispute is presented:

Rabbi Akiva

- Dry measuring vessels **do not create קדושה**.

Rabbi Yosi HaGelili

- Dry vessels **do create קדושה** inside the vessel.

Another opinion holds:

- Liquid vessels sanctify **both inside and outside**.

This debate affects whether certain offerings can become **chametz while already sanctified**.

🔑 Yesodos of the Daf

- Beginning a process that continues automatically can create liability.
- Cooking on Shabbos requires reaching **מאכל בן דרוסאי**.
- Small actions may combine through **צירוף**.
- The prohibition of chametz applies only to a **valid מנחה**.
- Multiple violations can sometimes apply to the same offering.
- There is a major dispute whether **dry vessels sanctify offerings**.

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל